

INFANTRY NEWS



CHIEF OF INFANTRY UPDATE

EDITOR'S NOTE: In the past, the Chief of Infantry Update has been published separately and mailed directly to infantry battalion commanders. The update has proved to be a good way to keep the field informed of actions designed to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of

the infantry force.

In the future, to save the expense of printing and distributing a separate publication, the pages of INFANTRY will be used to publish the same material.

As before, infantrymen in the field are encouraged to comment on the items that

appear here and to suggest topics to be included in future updates. Address your suggestions to Commandant, U.S. Army Infantry School, ATTN: ATSH-TDI, Fort Benning, GA 31905-5593, or call AUTOVON 835-2350/6951 or commercial (404) 545-2350/6951.

THE M249 SQUAD AUTOMATIC Weapon (SAW) has been approved to replace the M60 as the Army's light machinegun in its ground mount role. In that role, it will replace the M60 on a one-for-one basis in combat, combat support, and combat service support units. The M249 will not replace the M60 machineguns mounted on vehicles.

All of these M249s (automatic rifles and machineguns) will be configured the same in terms of basic weapon and basic items of issue; that is, each weapon will be issued with a spare barrel and a barrel bag. The M249 will operate with the M122 tripod and will have an adaptor to connect the traversing and elevating mechanism. Initial replacements are expected to begin in the second quarter of Fiscal Year (FY) 1992.

The USAIS point of contact (POC) is Mr. Brown, AUTOVON 835-3311, or commercial (404) 545-3311.

THE BFV MASTER GUNNER Course is intended solely to produce noncommissioned officers who are expert on all Bradley Fighting Vehicle operating systems. They receive extensive training in BFV maintenance, range operation planning and execution, and all phases of gunnery training. Graduates of the course are awarded Additional Skill Identifier (ASI) J3.

On occasion, however, these master

gunners are assigned to duties that do not require master gunner skills, and this valuable experience is wasted. Often this happens because personnel managers are not acquainted with ASI J3.

The Army's inventory of master gunners is short about 180 NCOs. To reduce this deficit, all master gunners (with the exception of those who are assigned to such career-building positions as drill sergeant, instructor, or recruiter) should be assigned to J3-coded positions in units equipped with Bradley infantry or cavalry fighting vehicles.

The School's POC is SFC Douglas, AUTOVON 835-1159, or commercial (404) 545-1159.

A LIGHTWEIGHT CHEMICAL biological protective garment (LCBPG) is being developed. The present battle dress overgarment (BDO) that protects a soldier from the effects of chemical agents is heavy, bulky, and restrictive, and subjects the wearer to severe heat stress.

A Phase II international materiel evaluation program was initiated in 1987 to de-

termine the suitability of several foreign candidates. During user testing, the British Mark IV chemical protective overgarment (CPOG) was selected as the one with the best potential for meeting the requirements.

Although the BDO's protection level during technical testing exceeded that of the CPOG, the CPOG appeared to offer the best balance between protection and comfort.

The School's POC is CPT Taylor, AUTOVON 835-5314, or commercial (404) 545-5314.

THE DOCTRINAL LITERATURE program at the Infantry School depends heavily upon the comprehensive review of all draft manuals by infantrymen in the field. Their critical comments help ensure that the School turns out manuals that are doctrinally correct, tactically sound, and usable.

Normally, the field responds with quality, though not always with quantity. For instance, the School has received little feedback on the coordinating draft (CD) of Field Manual (FM) 7-7J, The Mechanized Infantry Platoon and Squad (Bradley), which was sent to the field for review in March 1990 with a suspense date of 15 August 1990 for comments. We strongly solicit the support of the organizations that have not yet responded. Department of the Army (DA) Form 2028,

1990 INDEX

The 1990 index to INFANTRY has been prepared separately and is available to anyone who requests a copy. Please address your requests to Editor, INFANTRY, PO Box 2005, Fort Benning GA 31905-0605.

Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms, provides the format for comments.

The following are Infantry School doctrinal manuals that have been or soon will be sent out for review.

FM 7-91, Tactical Employment of Antiarmor (September 1987), CD September 1990; comments due January 1991.

FM 23-26, Night Vision Devices (New), CD March 1990; comments due 30 September 1990.

FM 23-91, Mortar Gunnery (October 1985), CD September 1990; comments due 30 November 1990.

FM 21-26, Map Reading and Land Navigation, CD September 1990; comments due January 1991.

FM 21-150, Combatives, CD December 1990; comments due March 1991.

Five copies of a CD are mailed to each division. If you are having a problem receiving them, please contact CPT Williams at AUTOVON 835-4704/7114, or commercial (404) 545-4704/7114.

LIGHTWEIGHT FLASHLIGHTS are being examined in an effort to identify a nondevelopmental item (NDI) family of flashlights to replace the current right-angle MX-991/U. A family of flashlights is required because different flashlights may be required for dismounted combat soldiers, combat crew soldiers, and all others, depending upon their mission requirements.

The new flashlights will attach to the individual load-bearing equipment to provide hands-free illumination in periods of limited visibility and as a signaling device. When attached to the load-bearing equipment, the flashlights will look forward, and they will have integral filters.

The future development of the lightweight flashlights will include a blue/green lens that is compatible with third generation image intensification equipment and a near infrared filter for use as an image intensification spotlight. Further improvements will include an explosive-proof switch, a strobe module attachment, and an adaptor for firing antipersonnel mines and will make the

flashlight waterproof to a depth of six feet.

The NDI lightweight flashlights will be tested by the 6th, 7th, and 25th Infantry Divisions, the 82nd Airborne Division, and the U.S. Marine Corps. An interim light will be available in FY 1991.

The School's POC is Mr. Grady Scott, AUTOVON 835-5314, or commercial (404) 545-5314.

THE TOW 2B MISSILE, which is currently being developed, will have a tandem warhead design that exploits new technology. Its fly-over, shoot-down design will attack the more vulnerable tops of tanks.

The TOW 2B will take advantage of the TOW firing platforms currently in the Army inventory, both ground and vehicle mounted. The missile will not perform as well, however, when fired from non-TOW 2-capable firing platforms.

The new missile will have dual explosively formed penetrators and dual sensors (optical and magnetic). It will have a range of 3,750 meters and the same time of flight as the current TOW missiles. It will weigh 63 pounds (encased) and will measure 50.3 inches.

Since the current firing platforms, guidance hardware, and center-of-mass aim point will be used, the TOW 2B will add no TOW training requirements. The fielding of the missile is scheduled for FY 1991.

The School's POC is Mr. Hancock, AUTOVON 835-1016, or commercial (404) 545-1016.

THE 120mm BATTALION Mortar System (Towed) is a smooth-bore, muzzle-loading system with a maximum range of 7,240 meters and a minimum range of 170 meters. It has a maximum rate of fire of 15 rounds per minute for one minute and a sustained rate of 4 rounds per minute.

The system, which weighs 319 pounds in the firing position, was type classified "Limited Production (Urgent)" in March 1990 and is scheduled for fielding to the motorized brigade at Fort Lewis in February 1991.

The School's POC is Mr. Cogar, AUTOVON 835-1016, or commercial (404) 545-1016.

TWO ARMOR PIERCING training cartridges (the M910 and M910E1) are being developed for the Bradley fighting vehicle's 25mm gun.

The initial materiel need statement identified three types of ammunition to be developed for the 25mm: One cartridge was needed to defeat such thin-skilled vehicles as Soviet BMPs. A fast, flat-trajectory armor piercing (AP) round (M791) was selected. Another round was needed to inflict casualties on troops and to ignite flammable materials. This led to the second cartridge, a high explosive incendiary tracer (HEI-T) (M792). The third round was a training practice (TP) round (M793).

BFV gunnery training, however, revealed a deficiency that needed immediate correction: When a BFV crew loaded the ammunition ready boxes and the AP and HE feeder chutes, they loaded the same type of ammunition (TP-T). Although the training practice tracer cartridge was ballistically matched to the high explosive incendiary tracer (HEI-T) round, no training round was available that ballistically matched the armor piercing cartridge. The gunners were therefore getting a false impression by firing a round that did not duplicate the AP round's trajectory.

To correct this ballistic mismatch of 25mm ammunition, the Infantry School and the Army Research, Development, and Engineering Command (ARDEC) jointly developed an armor piercing training cartridge (M910). The new round is a limited range, armor piercing training round that matches the M791 for 2,000 meters and has a maximum range of slightly more than 6,000 meters. The M910 cartridge is now being fielded throughout the Army.

In response to improvements in threat armor (the new family of BMPs, for example), a new armor piercing cartridge (M919) was also designed. It will eventually replace the M791. The M919 has a long rod penetrator for its projectile. To defeat the new family of BMPs, a

depleted uranium (DU) tip was fitted to the penetrator. But this created another training problem—projectiles made of DU material can be fired only at major testing facilities.

Accordingly, the School and ARDEC are in the process of developing an armor piercing training round that will ballistically match the M919 and that can be fired on standard ranges. This is the M910E1 armor piercing training cartridge, which will be fielded by FY 1992. It will eventually replace the M910.

ALL AN/PRS-7/8 MINE DETECTORS were recalled in 1986, but some units failed to comply with the recall message. That message advised major commands to delete LIN G02204 from the TOE/MTOE; therefore, no authorization now exists for those still in the units.

A message from the Commander, Troop Support Command, dated R311330Z October 89 on this subject states that all requisitions for these mine detectors and spare parts for them will be sent back to the customer with Reject Code CY.

The AN/PRS-7/8 is obsolete because of its poor reliability in detecting mines, particularly in dry soils. The detectors are therefore hazardous to operate and also give the operators a false sense of security.

Units that still have not complied with this Department of the Army message should do so immediately.

TRAINING CIRCULAR (TC) 90-1, Military Operations on Urbanized Terrain (MOUT) Training, is now being revised to reflect the latest changes in doctrine and training techniques, along with the lessons learned from recent military operations, including Operation JUST CAUSE in Panama. It should be published in the last quarter of FY 1991.

The revisions will include the addition of such low-intensity conflict considera-

tions as the identification of friend and foe and special room clearing procedures for situations in which civilian personnel may be inside.

Although this circular can also be applied to other MOUT training facilities, it is keyed to the standard MOUT training complex (MTC), which consists of the MOUT assault course (MAC) and the collective training facility (CTF).

The MAC, which focuses on the fighting skills of individual soldiers and teams, consists of eight stations (six of them designed for the use of live fire). The revised circular will include a new station, the grenade house, which will allow soldiers to practice room clearing procedures with live hand grenades and ammunition. The grenade house uses new shock absorbent concrete panels to prevent ricochets.

The CTF is a dry fire facility that focuses on unit training up to the battalion level. The standard CTF consists of either 18 or 32 buildings constructed in a European setting.

The School's POC is Mr. Lemon, AUTOVON 835-1317, or commercial (404) 545-1317.

FM 7-30, THE INFANTRY BRIGADE (May 1990), a revision of FM 7-30, Infantry Airborne and Air Assault Brigade Operations (April 1981), is now in draft form. It contains a significant number of changes that include the operations of heavy brigades, hence the title change.

Analysts are now looking at the differences between the two publications and assessing the effects the new FM will have on officer and enlisted training publications.

The School's POC is LT Tierney, AUTOVON 835-3022, or commercial (404) 545-3022.

THE MILITARY QUALIFICATION Standards (MQS) II manual of common tasks, Soldiers Training Publication

(STP) 21-II-MQS, should now be in the field. The Infantry Branch MQS II manual, STP 7-11II-MQS, is scheduled to follow in the spring of 1991. The branch manual is expected to consist of 23 tasks for lieutenants and 15 for captains.

The development of MQS III standards is still in the planning stage at the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command and the Center of Army Leadership.

The School's POC is Mr. Walker, AUTOVON 835-7670, or commercial (404) 545-7670.

COURSES COMPLETED at the International Long Range Reconnaissance Patrol (LRRP) School may now be entered on an officer's Officer Record Brief or a soldier's DA Form 2.

The courses involved are Patrolling, Winter Patrolling, Survival, Close Quarter Combat, Combat Arms Recognition, Specialist Recognition, LRRP Leaders, and LRRP Medical.

Soldiers who have completed any of these courses should submit copies of the appropriate diplomas and documents through their unit personnel and administration centers for inclusion in their official records. (The reference for this action is Army Regulation 680-29.)

The School's POC is MAJ Bowman, AUTOVON 835-5143, or commercial (404) 545-5143.

THE CURRENT RESERVE Component advisors to the Infantry School are Colonel Rodney W.K. Morris (U.S. Army Reserve) and Lieutenant Colonel Richard A. Wright (Army National Guard).

Their office symbols are ATSH-RCR and ATSH-RCG, respectively. Both can be reached by telephone at AUTOVON 835-5741/6469, or commercial (404) 545-5741/6469. Their facsimile terminal number is AUTOVON 835-7837 or commercial (404) 545-7837.

THE INFANTRY CONFERENCE for 1991 is tentatively scheduled to be held 9-12 April at Fort Benning.

All correspondence concerning the conference should be addressed to the Office

of Infantry Proponency, U.S. Army Infantry School, Fort Benning, GA 31905; AUTOVON 835-5023, commercial (404) 545-5023.

THE PUBLICATIONS DIVISION of the Directorate of Training and Doctrine has provided the following list of publications that were scheduled to be in the field by this time:

FM 7-10, The Infantry Rifle Company. Provides doctrine, tactics, techniques, and procedures on the way all infantry rifle companies fight.

FM 90-26, Airborne Operations. Discusses the employment of airborne brigades, battalions, and regiments in airborne operations within the context of the AirLand Battle; sets forth tactical and administrative support doctrine for the employment of Army forces in joint airborne operations.

FM 23-90/TO 11W2-5-13-21, Mortars. Contains guidance for leaders and crewmen of mortar squads and platoons; discusses problems of mortar crew training; and presents practical solutions to assist in timely and accurate mortar fires.

THE U.S. ARMY RANGER Training Brigade, on the basis of field requirements and the SOPs of the TOE units it supports, has revised its policy concerning headgear for students attending the nine-week Ranger Course.

Instead of a modified BDU cap, students will be required to wear Kevlar helmets for all raid, ambush, and movement to contact tasks. When contact is not expected and when supported by an analysis of METT-T, they may still wear the modified BDU cap (referred to as a patrol cap). Generally, this applies to reconnaissance patrols, infiltration, occupation of patrol bases or hide sites, conduct of after action reviews, and activities in marshalling areas. Under no circumstances will modified BDU caps (patrol caps) be worn outside a field environment or staging area.

Kevlar helmets remain an item of student issue while students continue to provide their own modified BDU caps.

THE NATIONAL INFANTRY Museum honored the 100th anniversary of General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower's birth with several exhibits about him and also helped others prepare their own observances.

The museum participated in the dedication ceremony held at the Eisenhower marker on Fort Benning, which recognizes the quarters in which the Eisenhowers lived



Recast version of the Doughboy statue stood in front of the old Infantry School building (above) before being moved to the Henry Caro NCO Academy on Fort Benning.

during the 1920s. General Eisenhower was closely associated with Fort Benning's history, with assignments on two occasions in the early years and several visits later.

Again this year, the museum participated in the "Bells Across the Nation" tribute on the 203d anniversary of the signing of the Constitution by ringing an Army bell cast in Troy, New York (circa 1860) for 203 seconds. School children, members of the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR), and others participated in the program.

An important donation has been received from the Montgomery, Alabama, Museum of Fine Arts—a World War I German Maxim water-cooled heavy machinegun (MG08 1915) with its original sled-type mount. The machinegun previously had been on a long-term loan from that museum.

An effort is now under way to acquire for the museum and Fort Benning the original Doughboy statue of a U.S. Infantryman from the U.S. Berlin Command Headquarters. A recast version of that statue stood for many years in front of the old Infantry School building at Fort Benning until it was moved to the NCO Academy.

One of the objects shown in the Benning Room at the museum is a fine oil painting

of General Henry Lewis Benning, for whom Fort Benning was named.

General Benning—who lived in Columbus, Georgia for most of his life—was a successful lawyer and an associate Georgia Supreme Court justice. He was a states' rights advocate and an infantry soldier of the Confederate States Army. When war was declared in 1861, he raised the 17th Regiment of Georgia Volunteers, which fought with the Army of Northern Virginia, and served as its colonel. He was promoted to brigadier general the following year and to major general shortly before the war's end.

Prints of the painting of General Benning, among others, are available from the National Infantry Museum's Regimental Quartermaster Sales Store.

The National Infantry Museum Society, formed at Fort Benning a number of years ago to help the museum with financial and volunteer support, is open to anyone who is interested in joining. The cost is \$2.00 for a one-year membership or \$10.00 for a lifetime membership.

Additional information about the museum, the Society, and the gift shop is available from the Director, National Infantry Museum, Fort Benning, GA 31905-5273; AUTOVON 835-2958, commercial (404) 545-2958.